



UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

GIGANEWS, INC., a Texas  
corporation; and LIVEWIRE  
SERVICES, INC., a Nevada  
corporation,

Plaintiffs,

v.

PERFECT 10, INC., a California  
corporation; NORMAN ZADA, an  
individual; and DOES 1-50, inclusive,

Defendants,

Case No. 2:17-cv-05075-AB (JPRx)

**OPENING JURY INSTRUCTIONS**

The following are the Court's jury instructions to guide your consideration of  
the evidence in this case.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "André Birotte Jr.", written over a horizontal line.

Dated: March 26, 2019

HONORABLE ANDRÉ BIROTTE JR.  
UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT JUDGE

**OPENING JURY INSTRUCTION NO. 1**

**DUTY OF THE JURY**

Ladies and gentlemen: You are now the jury in this case. It is my duty to instruct you on the law.

These instructions are preliminary instructions to help you understand the principles that apply to civil trials and to help you understand the evidence as you listen to it. You will be allowed to keep this set throughout the trial to refer to. This set of instructions is not to be taken home and must remain in the jury room when you leave in the evenings. At the end of the trial, I will give you a final set of instructions. It is the final set of instructions that will govern your deliberations.

It is your duty to find the facts from all the evidence in the case. To those facts you will apply the law as I give it to you. You must follow the law as I give it to you whether you agree with it or not. And you must not be influenced by any personal likes or dislikes, opinions, prejudices, or sympathy. That means that you must decide the case solely on the evidence before you. You will recall that you took an oath to do so.

Please do not read into these instructions or anything I may say or do that I have an opinion regarding the evidence or what your verdict should be.

**OPENING JURY INSTRUCTION NO. 2**

**CLAIMS AND DEFENSES**

To help you follow the evidence, I will give you a brief summary of the positions of the parties:

The plaintiffs Giganews and Livewire Services assert that Defendants Norman Zada and Perfect 10, Inc. fraudulently transferred Perfect 10's money and personal property to Defendant Norman Zada. The Plaintiffs have the burden of proving these claims.

The Defendants deny these claims.

**OPENING JURY INSTRUCTION NO. 3**

**DAMAGES FROM MULTIPLE DEFENDANTS**

In this case, Giganews and Livewire seek damages from more than one defendant.

In deciding on an amount of damages, consider only Giganews and Livewire's claimed losses. Do not attempt to divide the damages between the defendants. The allocation of responsibility for payment of damages among multiple defendants is to be done by the court after you reach your verdict.

**OPENING JURY INSTRUCTION NO. 4**

**BURDEN OF PROOF – PREPONDERANCE OF THE EVIDENCE**

When a party has the burden of proof on any claim by a preponderance of the evidence, it means you must be persuaded by the evidence that a claim is more probably true than not true.

You should base your decision on all of the evidence, regardless of which party presented it.

**OPENING JURY INSTRUCTION NO. 5**

**BURDEN OF PROOF – CLEAR AND CONVINCING EVIDENCE**

When a party has the burden of proving any claim or defense by clear and convincing evidence, it means that the party must present evidence that leaves you with a firm belief or conviction that it is highly probable that the factual contentions of the claim or defense are true. This is a higher standard of proof than proof by a preponderance of the evidence, but it does not require proof beyond a reasonable doubt.

**OPENING JURY INSTRUCTION NO. 6**

**WHAT IS EVIDENCE**

The evidence you are to consider in deciding what the facts are consists of:

1. the sworn testimony of any witness;
2. the exhibits that are admitted into evidence;
3. any facts to which the lawyers have agreed; and
4. any facts that I may instruct you to accept as proved.

**OPENING JURY INSTRUCTION NO. 7****WHAT IS NOT EVIDENCE**

In reaching your verdict, you may consider only the testimony and exhibits received into evidence. Certain things are not evidence, and you may not consider them in deciding what the facts are. I will list them for you:

1. Arguments and statements by lawyers are not evidence. The lawyers are not witnesses. What they may say in their opening statements, closing arguments, and at other times is intended to help you interpret the evidence, but it is not evidence. If the facts as you remember them differ from the way the lawyers have stated them, your memory of them controls.
2. Questions and objections by lawyers are not evidence. Attorneys have a duty to their clients to object when they believe a question is improper under the rules of evidence. You should not be influenced by the objection or by the court's ruling on it.
3. Testimony that is excluded or stricken, or that you are instructed to disregard, is not evidence and must not be considered. In addition, some evidence may be received only for a limited purpose; when I instruct you to consider certain evidence only for a limited purpose, you must do so and you may not consider that evidence for any other purpose.
4. Anything you may see or hear when the court is not in session is not evidence. You are to decide the case solely on the evidence received at the trial.



**OPENING JURY INSTRUCTION NO. 8**  
**EVIDENCE FOR A LIMITED PURPOSE**

Some evidence may be admitted only for a limited purpose.

When I instruct you that an item of evidence has been admitted only for a limited purpose, you must consider it only for that limited purpose and not for any other purpose.

**OPENING JURY INSTRUCTION NO. 9**

**DIRECT AND CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE**

Evidence may be direct or circumstantial. Direct evidence is direct proof of a fact, such as testimony by a witness about what that witness personally saw or heard or did. Circumstantial evidence is proof of one or more facts from which you could find another fact. You should consider both kinds of evidence. The law makes no distinction between the weight to be given to either direct or circumstantial evidence. It is for you to decide how much weight to give to any evidence.

By way of example, if you wake up in the morning and see that the sidewalk is wet, you may find from that fact that it rained during the night. However, other evidence, such as a turned-on garden hose, may provide a different explanation for the presence of water on the sidewalk. Therefore, before you decide that a fact has been proved by circumstantial evidence, you must consider all the evidence in the light of reason, experience, and common sense.

**OPENING JURY INSTRUCTION NO. 10**

**RULING ON OBJECTIONS**

There are rules of evidence that control what can be received into evidence. When a lawyer asks a question or offers an exhibit into evidence and a lawyer on the other side thinks that it is not permitted by the rules of evidence, that lawyer may object. If I overrule the objection, the question may be answered or the exhibit received. If I sustain the objection, the question cannot be answered, and the exhibit cannot be received. Whenever I sustain an objection to a question, you must ignore the question and must not guess what the answer might have been.

Sometimes I may order that evidence be stricken from the record and that you disregard or ignore the evidence. That means that when you are deciding the case, you must not consider the stricken evidence for any purpose.

**OPENING JURY INSTRUCTION NO. 11**

**CREDIBILITY OF WITNESSES**

In deciding the facts in this case, you may have to decide which testimony to believe and which testimony not to believe. You may believe everything a witness says, or part of it, or none of it.

In considering the testimony of any witness, you may take into account:

1. the opportunity and ability of the witness to see or hear or know the things testified to;
2. the witness's memory;
3. the witness's manner while testifying;
4. the witness's interest in the outcome of the case, if any;
5. the witness's bias or prejudice, if any;
6. whether other evidence contradicted the witness's testimony;
7. the reasonableness of the witness's testimony in light of all the evidence; and
8. any other factors that bear on believability.

Sometimes a witness may say something that is not consistent with something else he or she said. Sometimes different witnesses will give different versions of what happened. People often forget things or make mistakes in what they remember. Also, two people may see the same event but remember it differently. You may consider these differences, but do not decide that testimony is untrue just because it differs from other testimony.

However, if you decide that a witness has deliberately testified untruthfully about something important, you may choose not to believe anything that witness said. On the other hand, if you think the witness testified untruthfully about some things but

1 told the truth about others, you may accept the part you think is true and ignore the  
2 rest.

3  
4 The weight of the evidence as to a fact does not necessarily depend on the  
5 number of witnesses who testify. What is important is how believable the witnesses  
6 are, and how much weight you think their testimony deserves.

**OPENING JURY INSTRUCTION NO. 12**  
**IMPEACHMENT EVIDENCE – WITNESS**

The evidence that a witness has lied under oath on a prior occasion may be considered, along with all other evidence, in deciding whether or not to believe the witness and how much weight to give to the testimony of the witness and for no other purpose.

**OPENING JURY INSTRUCTION NO. 13**

**CHARTS AND SUMMARIES NOT RECEIVED IN EVIDENCE**

Certain charts and summaries not admitted into evidence may be shown to you in order to help explain the contents of books, records, documents, or other evidence in the case. Charts and summaries are only as good as the underlying evidence that supports them. You should, therefore, give them only such weight as you think the underlying evidence deserves.

**OPENING JURY INSTRUCTION NO. 14**

**CHARTS AND SUMMARIES RECEIVED IN EVIDENCE**

Certain charts and summaries may be admitted into evidence to illustrate information brought out in the trial. Charts and summaries are only as good as the testimony or other admitted evidence that supports them. You should, therefore, give them only such weight as you think the underlying evidence deserves.



**OPENING JURY INSTRUCTION NO. 15**

**NO TRANSCRIPT AVAILABLE TO THE JURY**

I urge you to pay close attention to the trial testimony as it is given. During deliberations you will not have a transcript of the trial testimony.

If at any time you cannot hear or see the testimony, evidence, questions, or arguments, let me know so that I can correct the problem.

**OPENING JURY INSTRUCTION NO. 16**

**TAKING NOTES**

If you wish, you may take notes to help you remember the evidence. If you do take notes, please keep them to yourself until you go to the jury room to decide the case. Do not let notetaking distract you. When you leave, your notes should be left in the jury room. No one will read your notes. Your notes will be destroyed after the trial.

Whether or not you take notes, you should rely on your own memory of the evidence. Notes are only to assist your memory. You should not be overly influenced by your notes or those of other jurors.

**OPENING JURY INSTRUCTION NO. 17**  
**BENCH CONFERENCES AND RECESSES**

From time to time during the trial, it may become necessary for me to talk with the attorneys out of the hearing of the jury, either by having a conference at the bench when the jury is present in the courtroom, or by calling a recess. Please understand that while you are waiting, we are working. The purpose of these conferences is not to keep relevant information from you, but to decide how certain evidence is to be treated under the rules of evidence and to avoid confusion and error.

Of course, we will do what we can to keep the number and length of these conferences to a minimum. I may not always grant an attorney's request for a conference. Do not consider my granting or denying a request for a conference as any indication of my opinion of the case or of what your verdict should be.

**OPENING JURY INSTRUCTION NO. 18**

**OUTLINE OF THE TRIAL**

Trials proceed in the following way: First, each side may make an opening statement. An opening statement is not evidence. It is simply an outline to help you understand what that party expects the evidence will show. A party is not required to make an opening statement.

The plaintiff will then present evidence, and counsel for the defendant may cross-examine. Then the defendant may present evidence, and counsel for the plaintiff may cross-examine.

After the evidence has been presented, I will instruct you on the law that applies to the case and the attorneys will make closing arguments.

After that, you will go to the jury room to deliberate on your verdict.

**OPENING JURY INSTRUCTION NO. 19**

**STIPULATIONS OF FACT**

The parties have agreed to certain facts that will be read to you. You must therefore treat these facts as having been proved.

**OPENING JURY INSTRUCTION NO. 20**

**CONDUCT OF THE JURY**

I will now say a few words about your conduct as jurors.

First, keep an open mind throughout the trial, and do not decide what the verdict should be until you and your fellow jurors have completed your deliberations at the end of the case.

Second, because you must decide this case based only on the evidence received in the case and on my instructions as to the law that applies, you must not be exposed to any other information about the case or to the issues it involves during the course of your jury duty. Thus, until the end of the case or unless I tell you otherwise:

Do not communicate with anyone in any way and do not let anyone else communicate with you in any way about the merits of the case or anything to do with it. This includes discussing the case in person, in writing, by phone or electronic means, via email, text messaging, or any internet chat room, blog, website or application, including but not limited to Facebook, YouTube, Twitter, Instagram, LinkedIn, Snapchat, or any other forms of social media. This applies to communicating with your fellow jurors until I give you the case for deliberation, and it applies to communicating with everyone else including your family members, your employer, the media or press, and the people involved in the trial, although you may notify your family and your employer that you have been seated as a juror in the case, and how long you expect the trial to last. But, if you are asked or approached in any way about your jury service or anything about

1 this case, you must respond that you have been ordered not to discuss  
2 the matter and report the contact to the court.

3  
4 Because you will receive all the evidence and legal instruction  
5 you properly may consider to return a verdict: do not read, watch or  
6 listen to any news or media accounts or commentary about the case or  
7 anything to do with it, although I have no information that there will  
8 be news reports about this case; do not do any research, such as  
9 consulting dictionaries, searching the Internet, or using other reference  
10 materials; and do not make any investigation or in any other way try  
11 to learn about the case on your own. Do not visit or view any place  
12 discussed in this case, and do not use Internet programs or other  
13 devices to search for or view any place discussed during the trial.  
14 Also, do not do any research about this case, the law, or the people  
15 involved—including the parties, the witnesses or the lawyers—until  
16 you have been excused as jurors. If you happen to read or hear  
17 anything touching on this case in the media, turn away and report it to  
18 me as soon as possible.

19  
20 These rules protect each party's right to have this case decided only on evidence  
21 that has been presented here in court. Witnesses here in court take an oath to tell the  
22 truth, and the accuracy of their testimony is tested through the trial process. If you do  
23 any research or investigation outside the courtroom, or gain any information through  
24 improper communications, then your verdict may be influenced by inaccurate,  
25 incomplete, or misleading information that has not been tested by the trial process.  
26 Each of the parties is entitled to a fair trial by an impartial jury, and if you decide the  
27 case based on information not presented in court, you will have denied the parties a  
28

1 fair trial. Remember, you have taken an oath to follow the rules, and it is very  
2 important that you follow these rules.

3  
4 A juror who violates these restrictions jeopardizes the fairness of these  
5 proceedings, and a mistrial could result that would require the entire trial process to  
6 start over. If any juror is exposed to any outside information, please notify the court  
7 immediately.



**OPENING JURY INSTRUCTION NO. 21**

**PUBLICITY DURING TRIAL**

If there is any news media account or commentary about the case or anything to do with it, you must ignore it. You must not read, watch or listen to any news media account or commentary about the case or anything to do with it. The case must be decided by you solely and exclusively on the evidence that will be received in the case and on my instructions as to the law that applies. If any juror is exposed to any outside information, please notify me immediately.